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International Court of Justice

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M E M O R A N D U M

concerning Germany's attitude towards Denmark before and during the occupation, prepared at the request of the Allies for use at the preparation of the bill of indictment against the German war criminals to be brought before the International Military Tribunal.

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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
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The Danish people had during the peace period of 76 years which had passed since the assault of Prussia and Austria in 1864 in peaceful co-operation with all nations built a well regulated and prosperous community, when she was again brutally assaulted by the Germans on the 9th April, 1940.

The Royal Danish Government had to capitulate to the overwhelming power of the German armed forces, and the whole country has since then been exposed to the will of the occupation authorities for five years.

Germany's attitude towards Denmark before and during the occupation will be dealt with in this Memorandum under the following headings;

I. Pre-war infiltration.

II. Entering into treaties without meaning to observe them.

III. Launching wars of aggression.

IV. After invasion, terrorization, economic spoliation etc.

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I.

PRE-WAR INFILTRATION.

It is a matter of difficulty to make a statement on the German infiltration policy against Denmark, partly because prior to the occupation the danger of these phenomena was not fully realized, and partly because all the evidence concerning them was compiled by the Danish security police and subsequently destroyed by the German police when on September 19th, 1944, the Danish police was abolished. Further, it has not as yet been possible by examination of the numerous persons arrested belonging to the fifth column to obtain evidence adequate to give a full picture of the German infiltration policy in Denmark.

In the following it is therefore only attempted by way of examples to give a summary of the ways in which the infiltration was attempted and the objects at which it aimed.

a. German Intelligence Activities in Denmark prior to the Occupation.

This activity has no doubt been of far greater extent than indicated by the considerable number of cases in which the guilty parties were apprehended and convicted.

In most of the cases of military espionage known to the Danish police it could not be proved that the espionage was directed against Denmark, and the persons concerned were therefore only convicted of having assisted in German intelligence service on Danish territory directed against other countries. This was clearly evident in the case of the German spy, Poul Georg Fidrmuc, of the German military intelligence, who had been notified to the Danish Foreign Ministry as foreign correspondent to the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", and who under cover of this business passed on regular military intelligence. Further, the well known espionage organization. the leader of which was an ex-

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commander in the German navy, Horst Gustav Friederich von Pflugk-Harttung, was directed also against interests outside of Denmark. The object of the organization was to collect intelligence of military importance, especially as regards the presence of foreign men-of-war and military aircraft on or close to Danish territory and Danish and foreign mine barrages in Danish waters and to pass on this information to the German intelligence service.

But there are several cases indicating the activities of the German police and other intelligence services in Denmark. Among them was the case against the German-Nazi, Danish subject Thomas Edlef Jorgensen of Aabenraa, who - on previous application to a local editor regarding the sale of German military secrets - against consideration undertook to obtain information concerning the attitude towards Germany of various persons residing in Denmark for the use of the German intelligence service. By way of another example of German intelligence service which, at any rate, apparently had no military object, may be mentioned that the German-born Julius Gustav Adolf Schumacher, a secretary in the office of the commissioners of taxes and excise, at the beginning of 1940 was sentenced to imprisonment for having procured information as to the status of private Danish and foreign individuals, partly by an abuse of his official position to procure such information and partly by receiving information from agents in Norway and Holland.

The cases affording the best illustration of this German activity in Denmark, are, however, those in which attempts were made to obtain information as to German immigrants.

At New Year 1938-39 the Copenhagen Police received information indicating that in Denmark there was an intelligence organization aiming at procuring information concerning foreigners residing in this country which in its activities

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made use of especially unlawful methods. A number of arrests were made, and through the evidence obtained in the course of the investigation, the police succeeded in getting to the bottom of the activities of the organization. Thus, during the period from 1936 to 1938 the Nazi lawyer, Mr. Pontoppidan, who had previously been temporarily employed by the Danish police, forwarded information of various kinds mostly on emigrants from Germany. A detailed statement was given of the activities of such emigrants and of their connections. Information was, however, also sought as to citizens of other countries, who were either residents in Denmark for some length of time or who were passing through Denmark in transit, if it were presumed that the activities of such foreigners might be directed against Germany. In some cases information was also given as regards Danish subjects, mainly Danish politicians and policemen. For the collection of this information the leader had a circle of persons, the exact number of which was never quite ascertained. The gathering of information was technically well organized, without regard to the laws of the country. Thus, the parties concerned did not desist from burgling an emigrant office, and in several cases they forcibly broke into private residences and offices where documents were photographed or copied. Members of the organization had likewise installed a microphone in an emigrant office, and the telephone conversations of the Russian Commercial Delegation were intercepted by a very elaborate and technically unique device.

As mentioned above it may be taken for granted that the Danish police have been able to clear up only a small fraction of the cases of German espionage and intelligence activities prior to the occupation. The knowledge of local conditions and especially of technical matters evinced by the German troops occupying the country is a fact. This

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knowledge, combined with the aid, in giving directions etc. rendered by the 5th column, which facilitated the operation of the German troops and impeded the defence, can have been obtained only through an extensive espionage. It must be presumed that this espionage to a great extent has been carried on through official German representatives, cultural and propaganda institutions, and by the aid of Germans residing in Denmark.

Several Germans who had resided or stayed in Denmark proved to be employed by the "Wehrmacht" or other organizations belonging to the occupation authorities. In this connection may be mentioned, that it has with a reasonable degree of certainty been established that General Kaupisch who led the attack on Denmark on April 9th, 1940, and who has maintained to the Danish Press that the order for the occupation came as a surprise to him and that he had only once, when a young lieutenant been in Denmark, actually stayed in Denmark under a false name in November-December, 1939.

b. The German Propaganda Centres, etc.

When the national-socialistic party had assumed power in Germany, a department of the party was established in Denmark, which under the name of "N.S.D.A.P. Ausland Organisation, Landeskreis Dänemark" admitted German citizens residing in Denmark to membership.

The "Ausland" organization belonged to the German Foreign Office and attempted to attach all Germans residing abroad to the party and to ensure that they were ready to work actively in the building up of the German Volksbund abroad. The work of the organization was facilitated by the fact that since 1937 all German citizens residing abroad were ordered to report to their consulate. The President in Denmark was a Cavalry Captain, Daniel Ernst Schäfer, who at the time of the occupation of Denmark proved to be an

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"Abwehr" officer, and who is now an allied prisoner of war. As President of a propaganda division for the German national-socialism appeared the Press Attaché at the German Legation, Karl Frielitz, who was born at Hadersley, and who formerly was chairman of the "Ausland" organization, and who also proved to be an officer of the German intelligence service at Copenhagen. The party had no official publication and on the whole acted on the quiet up to the time of the occupation, but from then on it endeavoured to get all German societies and institutions in Denmark under its control and gradually succeeded in doing so.

Among these institutions may especially be mentioned the "Deutsche Akademie", a forerunner of the "Deutsche Wissenschaftliche Institut" established during the occupation. The "Deutsche Akademie", the object of which was to increase German influence abroad, acted in Denmark by linguistic and cultural courses and worked for an interchange of Danish and German students. At any rate in one case it has been established that a study sojourn has been applied to intelligence purposes.

Further may be mentioned the Dano-German Chamber of Commerce established in 1936, the object of which was to promote trade between Denmark and Germany and which received a subsidy from the "Reichswirtschaftskammer" of the German Ministry of Trade. As general secretary it got in 1939 a German Nazi, who had previously been attached to the Finnish-German chamber of commerce. He was by the N.S.D.A.P. appointed also "Wissenshaftstelleleiter der Landesgruppe Dänemark" and in this capacity he endeavoured even before the occupation to carry through an "arriefication" (purging of Jews) in the houses representing German firms in this country, and already at that time a certain amount of commercial espionage seems to have been going on. Already one week after the occupation he was, thus, able to submit to the German "Wehrmacht" a detailed statement of the stocks

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of petrol in Denmark and a list of the firms by which it was stored. The activities of the chamber of commerce is at present being subjected to a detailed investigation, the result of which it is so far impossible to produce. Also through the press and culture divisions of the German Legation, through the UFA Film, Ltd., and the News agencies "STB" and "Meteor Press" which were all under the control of the German spy Horst Gilbert, attempts were made to prepare the soil for Nazism.

Further may be mentioned the "Nordische Gesellschaft" which had its headquarters at Lübeck and a branch office at Copenhagen. The organization issued monthly reports on German-Nordic collaboration and arranged annual congresses in Germany to which representatives of Danish commerce, industries and science, etc. were invited. The last president in Denmark of the organization was the above-mentioned cavalry captain Ernst Schäfer, who had previously been Landesgruppeleiter of the afore-mentioned department of the German Nazi party. On several occasions, Schäfer, who was a correspondent to the "Völkischer Beobachter" and several other German papers, made hateful attacks on Denmark in these papers as well as in lectures in the "Nordische Gesellschaft", and cast doubts on the neutrality of Denmark. As "Landesgruppeleiter" he further made himself notorious by sending out questionnaires to the German colony, asking about the military and military-technical training of the "Reich" Germans, whether they owned motor cars, motorcycles, etc.

Apart from the land purchases in Southern Jutland which will be mentioned in the following, there has probably not been any material German expansion in Denmark during the years prior to the occupation with a view to securing an economic hegemony. The establishment of various German activities, such as e.g. "automat" caffees in Copenhagen must to a greater or lesser extent be considered to have

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afforded a cover for German intelligence service both as regards political, commercial and military intelligence.

With regard to the organizations under this heading, mention shall now only be made of the "Deutsche Fichtebund" of Hamburg, which was under the direct leadership of the German Ministry of Propaganda. This information agency which operated under no less than 8 different addresses in Hamburg, stated about itself in one of the pamphlets it issued, that it had been founded in January, 1914 in memory of the German philosopher Fichte, and that it was to be regarded as a union for world truth. Its objects were stated to be the furtherance of mutual understanding by the gratuitous issue of information of the new Germany, and the protection of culture and civilization by propagating the truth of the destructure powers of the world. The greater part of that stream of nazi-propaganda pamphlets which in 1939 continued to pour across the Danish frontier emanated from this organization. This German propaganda had as its major and most obvious aim the preparation of a national sentiment in Denmark favourable to Germany and inimical to England, but might also serve to express an attempt to prepare the soil for an introduction into Denmark of a nazistic Government by collecting through underground work Danish statements of dissatisfaction with the democratic regime in Denmark for use as documentary evidence in connection with a subsequent "Liberation" action. In January 1940 the propaganda thus did not confine itself to attacks on England and English warfare and Jews and Jewish mentality, but extended to serious attacks on the mentality of the Danish Government and Parliament. This propaganda was, however, especially dangerous, because the printed matter was probably used as a medium for getting into touch with suitable, prospective informers for the German intelligence service.

At the beginning of 1940 the Danish Legation at Berlin

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stated that it had reason to suppose that at any rate part of the propaganda distributed by the "Fichtebund" was compiled under the auspices of the "Auswärtiges Amt". That the "Fichtebund" also was active in the intelligence service was proved at the trial of a criminal case in Norway against a person indicted for shipping espionage, who in January 1940 through German intervention had been employed by a shipping company at Bergen and had furnished the German intelligence service with confidential information on Norwegian vessels in convoys.

Besides the propaganda through printed matter thus made to create a fifth column, propaganda was doubtless also carried on by personal application, especially in business circles. In this connection may be mentioned that a German citizen named Wiegert at the end of February, 1940 was arrested and found to be in possession of a document - "Propagandavorschlag für Dänemark", which contained proposals for an intensified propaganda for Germany. In this connection the document summarized the possibilities for increased work especially on the part of the newspapers, the attitude of the individual papers and the prospects of attaining influence over them being evaluated. The following passage is typical of the contents: "Die Tagespresse sollte von der Gesandtschaft und ihren Mitarbeitern im Zaum gehalten werden können". ('The Legation and its collaborators should be able to keep the Press under control").

c. The Danish Nazis as a Fifth Column.

During the period following 1933 numerous national-socialistic parties cropped up in Denmark, most of them were however, very short-lived and only one - that of Fritz Clausen - "The National Socialist Party of Denmark" obtained representation in the Danish Parliament. The various parties and factions were always fighting among eaoh other, inter alia, on the question of relations with Germany. It must be pre-

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sumed that several of these small parties have received not only spiritual inspiration but also material aid from Germa and also received material support - by way of loans of fil etc. - from the Cultural Division of the German Legation in Copenhagen. Fritz Clausen's party, however, came to play th principal part as fifth column during the occupation. Frit Clausen established close relations with the Legation, and during the first year of the occupation the party constitute an actual danger. On the party's relations with Germany pr to the occupation may be said that both Fritz Clausen and members of the party with great diligence participated in party days at Nürnberg and Streicher congresses at Erfurt, and that, at any rate Fritz Clausen had a rather intimate connection in the German Foreign Office. It must be presum that during the years after 1936 the party had received mat rial German support also for the paper "Fædrelandet' which October 1939 was removed from Southern Jutland to Copenhage where it was issued as a morning paper. Evidence is to hand that as early as March 1939 the German security police appl to Fritz Clausen for information (on the Jew question).

After the occupation the "Fædrelandet" gradually be came entirely financed by the Germans.

d. <u>German Infiltration in Southern Jutland</u>.

Southern Jutland must, of course, become an especia fertile field for the German infiltration policy on account the local minority which felt itself nationally attached to Germany and which ideologically had gradually been entirely won for Nazism. Any minority within the boundaries of a country will constitute a risk of fifth column activities o the part of such minority. During the occupation it thus appeared that the organization of the German minority - whic amounted to about 30.000 inhabitants - to an ever-increasing extent placed itself at the disposal of the occupation autho ities. Even prior to the occupation German citizens as well

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as German-minded Danish subjects had in a number of cases been disclosed as spies for the German intelligence service, and after 1933, when the Nazi party machinery was set up in Northern Sleswig, an intelligence organization was established which subsequently during the occupation worked direct for the German intelligence service. Of still greater interest is perhaps the whole cultural and economic infiltration commenced by the German state already in the years just after 1920. Even if Germany doubtless has counted on being able, in case of need, to make use of the German population element in Northern Sleswig as a fifth column, the infiltration that took place was not a phonomenon directly connected with the occupation on April 9th, 1940, nor with the special nazistic power policy. The infiltration policy was based on the pan-German idea and followed the lines laid down in 1928 for the work for "Germany abroad" in general.

As regards the German purchases of land in Southern Jutland may be mentioned the institution "Kreditanstalt Vogelgesang". This institution was founded in 1926 at a meeting in the German Ministry for the Interior for the purpose of rendering loans to farmers in Northern Selswig, principally to German farmers. It was financed by a secret fund under the "Deutsche Stiftung". This fund administered to a great extent such grants as did not partake of the character of actual subsidies but were to be regarded as loans. The grave agricultural crisis in the middle of the twenties had engendered much dissatisfaction in Southern Jutland, and the Germans tried to exploit this dissatisfaction by placing loans at the disposal of distressed farmers, who would thus realize that Germany was their sole salvation. The money was made available by the German Government and through devious channels by the interposition of various banks, such as the "Höfebank" of Kiel, German bankers in Switzerland and a German banker at Amsterdam, the Germans passed it on to

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Denmark. The object was not solely that of assisting German farmers in riding out financial difficulties but also of making an advance by acquiring land from Danish hands and securing land for a German colonization. In two memoranda to the German Government in 1926, "Denkschriften über den Kampf um den Boden in Nordschleswig' ("Memoranda on the Struggle for the Soil in Northern Sleswig"), the then German representative in the Danish parliament explained that the objects of the propaganda by the German minority supported by great monetary grants from the German Government must be to establish a basis for a prospective frontier revision the idea of which must never be given up. By this propaganda Germany achieved a stiffening of the German element of the population. It was, however, difficult to procure a sufficient number of young farmers to take over the farms, whose owners could not continue, and in time "Vogelgesang" had on hand about 90 farms which had to be operated by managers. For the Danish community it was a great disadvantage to have German capital invested in Danish land. A total of some 8-10 Mill.Kr. was placed at the disposal of the credit institution.

As the German Nazi party had its SA, the North Sleswig party had its SK (Schleswigsche Kameradschaft). The members were trained in field sports and firing practice, a cavalry unit and sanitation column were organized, and there are many indications that the SK was intended to be used for civil war purposes. The activities of the organization were intensified to a marked extent after 1940.

In a similar way as the SK was related to the SA, the "Deutsche Jugendschaft Nordschleswig" was related to the "Hitlerjugend" and the "Deutsche Mädchenschaft Nordschleswig" to the "Bund deutscher Mädchen" in Germany. The Youth work was carried on along the same lines and a close contact existed between the youth leaders of the minority and the "Reich" youth leaders at Berlin.

Among the German social institutions in Southern

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Jutland two deserve special mention. The socalled "Wohlfahrtsdienst" at Tinglev (established in 1929) was the central body for an extensive social work. Before the war a great number of children was sent northward from Germany by this central. The institution maintained a number of sick-nursing centres, the purpose of which was of a typical national character. The second institution was the "Deutsche Selbsthilfe" which was established in 1935.

In other words, it was quite a comprehensive organization that existed in Southern Jutland. Within all fields of community life organizations existed that made it possible for the administration to permeate the entire minority with the Nazi spirit. The national-socialistic discipline of the minority dictated that immediately on the occupation the leaders placed the entire organization and all its institutions at the disposal of the German military and civil authorities without regard whatever to the duties of the members towards the Danish Government whose subjects they were.

In the first instance the Germans were especially interested in procuring labour. Through the office of "Deutsche Berufsgruppen Nordschleswig" labour from the whole of Southern Jutland was directed to German activities north of the frontier. Their knowledge of Danish made the pro-German North Sleswigers especially suitable for work on air fields and in workshops in Denmark. Many served as watchmen and firemen and several as interpreters. The pro-German members could always obtain wellpaid work, and at the beginning the labour office endeavoured to make Danish parents send their children to German schools by offering them well-paid work.

The party organization was also at disposal when in the autumn of 1944 labour was to be provided for the digging of tank ditches in Southern Jutland, and numerous members of

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the minority have more or less directly been in the service of the Gestapo.

As minority organizations in all manners were at the disposal of the Germans, thus also the German newspaper "Nordschleswigsche Zeitung" became a medium for German propaganda.

II.

ENTERING INTO TREATIES WITHOUT MEANING TO OBSERVE THEM.

After President Roosevelt's appeal of 14th April, 1939, to Hitler and Mussolini asking them if they were willing to give an undertaking that the German and Italian armed forces would not attack a number of specified states, among others Denmark, and immediately after Hitler's speech in the German Reichstag on 28th April, 1939, which was caused thereby, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs approached the Danish Minister in Berlin asking if Denmark was willing to conclude a Non-Aggression Treaty with Germany. On 17th May, 1939, the Danish Government answered through the Minister in Berlin that Denmark was willing to enter into negotiations on a Non-Aggression Treaty which expressed the will of the two countries not to use force against each other.

In pursuance of the negotiations which thereafter took place in Berlin the Treaty was signed in Berlin on the 31st of May, 1939, with the following text and signature-protocol:

Article I.

The Kingdom of Denmark and the German Reich will in no circumstances resort to war or to any other form of violence against each other.

Should a third party take action of the kind designated in Paragraph 1 against one of the parties to the Treaty, the other party to the Treaty will in no way support such action.

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Article II.

This Treaty is subject to ratification and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Berlin as soon as possible.

The Treaty comes into force with the exchange of the ratifications and shall remain in force from that date for a period of ten years. In case of the Treaty not being denounced by one of the contracting parties at the latest one year before the expiration of this period, its validity is prolonged for a further ten years. The same applies to the subsequent periods of time.

Protocol.

At the signing to-day of the Danish-German Treaty the two parties confirm that they agree to the following:

A support in the sense mentioned in article I, section 2, of the Treaty on the part of the contracting party not taking part in the conflict does not occur when the conduct of that party is consistent with the general rules of neutrality. Thus the continuance of the normal exchange and transit of goods between the contracting party not taking part in the conflict and the third power will not be regarded as an unwarranted support.

The instruments of ratification were exchanged in Berlin on the 24th of June, 1939, whereby the Treaty came into force.

It will be noted that the military occupation of Denmark which took place in April 1940 is, in the strictest sense, inconsistent with the text of the Treaty and the basis on which it was made.

III.

LAUNCHING WARS OF AGGRESSION.

On the 9th of April, 1940 at 4.20 hours the German Minister appeared at the private residence of the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs accompanied by the Air Attaché of the Legation. The appointment had been made by a telephone call from the German Legation to the Secretary General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at 4 o'clock the same morning. The Minister said at once, that Germany had positive proofs

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that Great Britain intended to occupy bases in Denmark and Norway. Germany had to safeguard Denmark against this. For this reason German soldiers were now crossing the frontier and landing at various points in Zealand including the port of Copenhagen; in a short time German bombers would be over Copenhagen; their orders were not to bomb until further notice. It was now up to the Danes to prevent resistance as any resistance would have the most terrible consequences. Germany would guarantee Denmark territorial integrity and political independence. Germany would not interfere with the internal government of Denmark, but wanted only to make sure of the neutrality of the country. For this purpose the presence of the German Wehrmacht in Denmark was required during the war.

The Minister brought with him a long memorandum (ultimatum) with a detailed statement of reasons and a document ("Aufzeichnung") in 13 points on the rules which had to be followed for the safeguarding of the German Wehrmacht. These 13 points specified the measures which the Germans considered necessary. The most important ones were appeals to the people and the armed forces in Denmark to refrain from resistance and to the armed forces to collaborate with the German officers. The Danish forces would retain their arms as long as their attitude would allow it. Coast defences etc. were to be handed over intact; information about mine barriers was to be given, and a blackout to be introduced; means of communication were to be kept in operation, communications with foreign countries were to be temporarily suspended; the press and the broadcasting service were not to carry any military news which had not been approved by the German Wehrmacht. The broadcasting service was to be available for announcements from the Wehrmacht etc.

The memorandum (ultimatum) mentioned above reads as follows:

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"Entgegen dem aufrichtigen Wunsche des deutschen Volkes und seiner Regierung, mit dem englischen und französischen Volke in Frieden und Freundschaft zu leben und, trotz des Fehlens jedes vernünftigen Grundes zu einem gegenseitigen Streit haben die Machthaber in London und Paris dem deutschen Volke den Krieg erklärt.

Mit der Entfesselung dieses von ihnen seit langem vorbereiteten, gegen den Bestand des Deutschen Reiches und die Existenz des deutschen Volkes gerichteten Angriffskrieges haben England und Frankreich den Seekrieg auch gegen die neutrale Welt eröffnet.

Indem sie zunächst unter völliger Missachtung der primitivsten Regeln des Völkerrechtes versuchten, die Hungerblockade gegen deutsche Frauen, Kinder und Greise zu errichten, unterwarfen sie zugleich auch die neutralen Staaten ihren rücksichtslosen Blockademassnahmen. Die unmittelbare Folge dieser von England und Frankreich eingeführten völkerrechtswidrigen Kampfmethoden, denen Deutschland mit seinen Abwehrmassnahmen begegnen musste, war die schwerste Schädigung der neutralen Schiffahrt und des neutralen Handels. Darüber hinaus aber versetzte dieses englishce Vorgehen dem Neutralitätsbegriff an sich einen vernichtenden Schlag.

Deutschland seinerseits ist gleichwohl bestrebt gewesen, die Rechte der Neutralen dadurch zu wahren, dass es den Seekrieg auf die zwischen Deutschland und seinen Gegnern liegenden Meereszonen zu beschränken suchte. Demgegenüber ist England in der Absicht, die Gefahr von seinen Inseln abzulenken und gleichzeitig den Handel Deutschlands mit der neutralen Welt zu unterbinden, mehr und mehr darauf ausgegangen, den Seekrieg in die Gewässer der Neutralen zu tragen. In Verfolg dieser echt britischen Kriegführung hat England in immer steigendem Masse unter flagrantem Bruch des Völkerrechtes kriegerische Handlungen zur See und in der Luft auch in den Hoheitsgewässern und Hoheitsgebieten Dänemarks und Norwegens vorgenommen.

Deutschland hat diese Entwicklung von Beginn des Krieges an vorausgesehen. Es hat durch seine innere und äussere Wirtschaftspolitik den Versuch der britischen Hungerblockade gegen das deutsche Volk und die Abschnürung des deutschen Handels mit den neutralen Staaten zu verhindern gewusst.

Dies liess in den letzten Monaten immer mehr den völligen Zusammenbruch der britischen Blockadepolitik zu Tage treten.

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Diese Entwicklung, sowie die Aussichtslosigkeit eines direkten Angriffs auf die deutschen Westbefestigungen und die in England und Frankreich stetig wachsende Sorge vor den erfolgreichen deutschen Gegenangriffen zur See und in der Luft haben in letzter Zeit in erhöhtem Masse dazu geführt, dass beide Länder versuchen, mit allen Mitteln eine Verlagerung des Kriegsschauplatzes auf das neutrale Festland in und ausserhalb Europas vorzunehmen. Dass England und Frankreich hierbei in erster Linie die Territorien der kleinen europäischen Staaten im Auge haben, ist der britischen Tradition entsprechend selbstverständlich. Ganz offen haben die englischen und französischen Staatsmänner in den letzten Monaten die Ausdehnung des Krieges auf diese Gebiete zum strategischen Grundgedanken ihrer Kriegführung proklamiert.

Die erste Gelegenheit hierzu bot der russisch-finnische Konflikt. Die englische und französische Regierung haben es in aller Öffentlichkeit ausgesprochen, dass sie gewillt waren, mit militärischen Kräften in den Konflikt zwischen der Sowjet-Union und Finnland einzugreifen und dafür das Gebiet der nordischen Staaten als Operationsbasis zu benutzen. Allein der entgegen ihren Wünschen und Erwartungen erfolgte schnelle Friedensschluss im Norden hat sie gehindert, schon damals diesen Entschluss durchzuführen. Wenn die englischen und französischen Staatsmänner nachträglich erklärt haben, dass sie die Durchführung der Aktion von der Zustimmung der beteiligten nordischen Staaten abhängig machen wollten, so ist das eine grobe Unwahrheit. Die Reichsregierung hat den dokumentarischen Beweis dafür in Händen, dass England und Frankreich gemeinsam beschlossen hatten, die Aktion durch das Gebiet der nordischen Staaten gegebenenfalls auch gegen deren Willen durchzuführen.

Das Entscheidende ist aber folgendes: Aus der Haltung der französischen und englischen Regierung vor und nach dem sowjetrussisch-finnischen Friedensschluss und aus den der Reichsregierung vorliegenden Unterlagen geht einwandfrei hervor, dass der Entschluss, Finnland Hilfe gegen Russland zu bringen, darüber hinaus noch weiteren Plänen dienen sollte. Das dabei von England und Frankreich in Skandinavien mitverfolgte Ziel war und ist vielmehr:

1.) Deutschland durch die Besetzung von Narvik von seiner nördlichen Erzzufuhr abzuschneiden und

2.) durch diese Landung englisch-französischer Streitkräfte in den skandinavischen Länder eine neue Front zu errichten, um Deutschland flankierend von Norden her an-

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greifen zu können.

Hierbei sollen die Länder des Nordens den englisch-französischen Truppen als Kriegsschauplatz dienen, während den nordischen Völkern nach alter englischer Überlieferung die Übernahme der Rolle von Hilfs- und Söldnertruppen zugedacht ist. Als dieser Plan durch den russisch-finnischen Friedensschluss zunächst durchkreuzt worden war, erhielt die Reichsregierung immer klarer davon Kenntnis, dass England und Frankreich bestimmte Versuche unternahmen, um ihre Absichten alsbald in anderer Form zu verwirklichen. In dem ständigen Drang, eine Intervention im Norden vorzubereiten, haben denn auch die englische und französische Regierung in den letzten Wochen ganz offen die These proklamiert, es dürfe in diesem Krieg keine Neutralität geben und es sei die Pflicht der kleinen Länder, sich aktiv am Kampf gegen Deutschland zu beteiligen. Diese These wurde durch die Propaganda der Westmächte verbreitet und durch immer stärker werdende politische Druckversuche auf die neutralen Staaten unterstützt. Die konkreten Nachrichten über bevorstehende Landungsversuche der Westmächte in Skandinavien häuften sich in letzter Zeit immer mehr. Wenn aber überhaupt noch der leiseste Zweifel an dem endgültigen Entschluss der Westmächte zur Intervention im Norden besthen konnte, so ist er in den letzten Tagen endgültig beseitigt worden: Die Reichsregierung ist in den Besitz von einwandfreien Unterlagen dafür gelangt, dass England und Frankreich beabsichtigen, bereits in den allernächsten Tagen überraschend bestimmte Gebiete der nordischen Staaten zu besetzen.

Die nordischen Staaten haben ihrerseits den bisherigen Übergriffen Englands und Frankreichs nicht nur keinen Widerstand entgegengesetzt, sondern selbst schwerste Einbrüche in ihre Hoheitsrechte ohne entsprechende Gegenmassnahmen geduldet.

Die Reichsregierung muss daher annehmen, dass die Königlich Dänische Regierung die gleiche Haltung auch gegenüber den jetzt geplanten und vor ihrer Durchführung stehenden Aktionen Englands und Frankreichs einnehmen wird. Aber selbst wenn die Königlich Dänische Regierung gewillt wäre, Gegenmassnahmen zu treffen, so ist die Reichsregierung sich darüber im klaren, dass die dänischen militärischen Kräfte nicht ausreichen würden, um den englisch-französischen Aktionen erfolgreich entgegentreten zu können.

In dieser entscheidenden Phase des dem deutschen Volke von England und Frankreich aufgezwungenen Existenzkampfes

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kann die Reichsregierung aber unter keinen Umständen dulden, dass Skandinavien von den Westmächten zum Kriegsschauplatz gegen Deutschland gemacht und das dänische Volk, sei es direkt oder indirekt, zum Kriege gegen Deutschland missbraucht wird.

Deutschland ist nicht gewillt, eine solche Verwirklichung der Pläne seiner Gegner untätig abzuwarten oder hinzunehmen. Die Reichsregierung hat daher mit dem heutigen Tage bestimmte militärische Operationen eingeleitet, die zur Besetzung strategisch wichtiger Punkte auf dänischem Staatsgebiet führen werden. Die Reichsregierung übernimmt damit während dieses Krieges den Schutz des Königreiches Dänemark. Sie ist entschlossen, von jetzt ab mit ihren Machtmitteln den Frieden im Norden gegen jeden englisch-französischen Angriff zu verteidigen und endgültig sicherzustellen.

Die Reichsregierung hat diese Entwicklung nicht gewollt. Die Verantwortung hierfür tragen allein England und Frankreich. Beide Staaten verkünden zwar heuchlerisch den Schutz der kleinen Länder. In Wahrheit aber vergewaltigen sie diese, in der Hoffnung, dadurch ihren gegen Deutschland gerichteten, täglich offener verkündeten Vernichtungswillen verwirklichen zu können.

Die deutschen Truppen betreten den dänischen Boden daher nicht in feindseliger Gesinnung. Das deutsche Oberkommendo hat nicht die Absicht, die von den deutschen Truppen besetzten Punkte als Operationsbasis zum Kampf gegen England zu benutzen, solange es nicht durch Massnahmen Englands und Frankreichs hierzu gezwungen wird. Die Deutsche militärischen Operationen verfolgen vielmehr ausschliesslich das Ziel der Sicherung des Nordens gegen die beabsichtigte Besetzung norwegischer Stützpunkte durch englisch-französische Streitkräfte.

Die Reichsregierung ist überzeugt, dass sie mit dieser Aktion zugleich auch den Interessen Dänemarks dient. Denn diese Sicherung durch die deutsche Wehrmacht bietet für die skandinavischen Völker die einzige Gewähr, dass ihre Länder nicht während dieses Krieges doch noch zum Schlachtfeld und zum Schauplatz vielleicht furchtbarster Kampfhandlungen werden.

Die Reichsregierung erwartet daher, dass die Königlich Dänische Regierung und das dänische Volk dem deutschen Vorgehen Verständnis entgegenbringen und ihm keinerlei Widerstand entgegensetzen. Jeder Widerstand müsste und würde von den eingesetzten deutschen Streitkräften mit

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allen Mitteln gebrochen werden und daher nur zu einem völlig nutzlosen Blutvergiessen führen. Die Königlich Dänische Regierung wird deshalb ersucht, mit grösster Beschleunigung alle Massnahmen zu treffen, um sicherzustellen, dass das Vorgehen der deutschen Truppen ohne Reibung und Schwierigkeiten erfolgen kann.

In dem Geiste der seit jeher bestehenden guten deutsch-dänischen Beziehungen erklärt die Reichsregierung der Königlich Dänischen Regierung, dass Deutschland nicht die Absicht hat, durch ihre Massnahmen die territoriale Integrität und politische Unabhängigkeit des Königreiches Dänemark jetzt oder in der Zukunft anzutasten."

The Minister for Foreign Affairs declared in reply that the allegation concerning British plans to occupy Denmark was completely without foundation; there was no possibility of anything like that. The Minister for Foreign Affairs protested against the violation of Denmark's neutrality which according to the German Minister's statement was in progress. The Minister for Foreign Affairs declared further that he could not give a reply to the demands, which had to be submitted to the King and the Prime Minister, and further observed that the German Minister knew, as everybody else, that the Danish armed forces had orders to oppose violations of Denmark's neutrality so that fighting presumably already took place. In reply the German Minister expressed that the matter was very urgent, not least to avoid air bombardment.

The military action against Denmark was commenced at the following hours:

On 9th April, 1940 at 4.00 hours 2 landing vessels were reported inward bound for the Copenhagen harbour. At 4.10 hours German war-ships entered the harbours of Korsør and Nyborg. Between 4.10-4.15 hours German war-ships commenced hailing Danish war-ships in the Greater Belt. At 4.10 hours German troops crossed the frontier at Tønder. At 4.15 hours German troops crossed the frontier at Krusaa. At 4.20 hours a German landing took place at Middelfart. Almost simultaneous-

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ly the Germans landed at Gedser by stealing into the harbour in a cattle export steamer. At Masnedø and at Aalborg parachutists were landed. German aircraft attacked the Danish troops at the Værløse airfield, and everywhere in Denmark the German air force took possession of the Danish air space.

From this it will be seen that the German military aggression of Denmark was launched even before the German Minister had arrived at the residence of the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs to communicate the demands of the German government to him. Disregarding all international rules and the barest regard to fair and decent behaviour, the German war machine was launched in order to place the Danish Government under coercion. Not till the Danish soldiers had fought for one hour in South Jutland could the Minister for Foreign Affairs reach Amalienborg to inform the King and his colleagues of the actual intentions of Germany. During the negotiations with the King at Amalienborg intense shooting was heard from the palace square at the same time as German aircraft at intervals were flying low over the palace.

As a further characterization of the conduct of Germany it may be stated that the German Minister on April 8th at 15.30 hours had called on the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Ministry. He expressed on that occasion that he feared the consequences the mine layings would have for Norway, and that it might be imagined that these consequences in some way or another might affect Denmark, he hoped that Denmark in such a case would show an understanding attitude. The German Minister emphasized strongly that his anxiety was of a purely personal nature; he had neither instructions nor other information. In reply the Minister for Foreign Affairs observed that he could not imagine that there could exist any cause for violations of Denmark's neutrality and that it was known to everyone that the military forces had orders to oppose such violations. It had, the Minister for Foreign

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Affairs continued, been discussed for some time to call up certain units for training purposes and that the question of carrying these call-ups into effect might now suggest itself. In reply the German minister expressed that call-ups in the present situation would be the most unfortunate thing that might happen. From his personal view he had to advise against it. Such a step might be misunderstood in Berlin with regard to Denmark's attitude to the conflict about Norway.

When the German aircraft flew in over Denmark in the morning of April 9th the following proclamation signed by the head of the invasion forces, General Kaupisch, was dropped from the bombers:

> "Without cause and contrary to the sincere wish of the German Government and the German people of living in peace and friendship with the English and French peoples, the potentates of England and France declared war on Germany last year in September.
>
> Their intention was and is, where possible, to seek decisions in theatres of war which are in out-of-the-way places and therefore not so dangerous to France and England, hoping that it would not be possible to Germany to muster sufficient strength against them.
>
> For this reason England has, inter alia, continually violated Denmark's and Norway's neutrality and their territorial waters.
>
> She tried continuously to make Scandinavia a theatre of war. There being apparently no further pretext at hand after the Russo-Finnish peace, England has now officially declared and threatened that she will no longer tolerate German merchant shipping within Danish territorial waters in the North Sea or in the Norwegian waters. She declared that she would herself do the policing of these waters. As a last step she has made complete preparations for a surprise occupation of all the necessary strongholds on the Norwegian coast. The greatest war-monger of all ages, Churchill, who already in the first World War worked to the disaster of all mankind, expressed openly that he was not willing to be detained by "legal decisions or neutral rights on scraps of paper".
>
> He has prepared the attack on the Danish and the Norwegian coasts. Some days ago he was appointed

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responsible head of all British warfare.

The German Government has till now watched the measures this man has taken, but it cannot tolerate that a new theatre of war is now created at the desire of the Anglo-French war-mongers.

The Danish and the Norwegian Governments have known of these attempts months ago.

Nor is their attitude any secret to the German Government. They are neither willing nor able to offer any effective resistance to the English invasion.

Therefore Germany has decided to forestall the English attack and with her own forces to take over the protection of the neutrality of the Kingdoms of Denmark and Norway and defend it for the duration of the war.

It is not the intention of the German Government to create a stronghold for herself to be used in the war against England, it has only the purpose to prevent that Scandinavia is made into a battle field for the extension of the English war operations.

For this reason strong German armed forces have since early this morning occupied the most important military objectives in Denmark and Norway. These measures are at present being made the subject of agreements between the Government of the German Reich and the Royal Danish Government. These agreements are to ensure the continued existence of the kingdom, the maintenance of army and navy, respect for the liberty of the Danish People, and the absolute security of the future independence of this country.

Till these negotiations have been concluded it must be expected that the army and the navy will understand this; it is also expected that the people and all municipal authorities are sensible and show their good intention by refraining from all kinds of passive and active resistance. It would be of no use and be broken by all available forces. All military and municipal authorities are therefore requested to get in touch with the German commanders at once.

The people is called upon to carry on the daily work and to see that quiet and order are maintained!

From now on the German army and navy will see that the country is secure against English aggressions."

The verbal protest which the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs had made to the German Minister in the morning

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was the same day formed into the following note to the German Minister:

"Die königlich dänische Regierung hat sich mit dem Inhalt der mir heute Morgen von Ihnen übermittelten Schriftstücke bekannt gemacht. Sie hat davon Kenntnis genommen, dass das Betreten des dänischen Bodens von deutschen Truppen nicht in feindseliger Gesinnung erfolgt ist, sowie dass die deutsche Reichsregierung nicht die Absicht hat, durch ihre Massnahmen die territoriale Integrität und politische Unabhängigkeit des Königreichs Dänemark jetzt oder in der Zukunft anzutasten.

Nach Empfang dieser Mitteilung hat sich die dänische Regierung in der gegebenen Lage dazu entschlossen, die Verhältnisse hier im Lande unter Berücksichtigung der erfolgten Besetzung zu regeln. Sie erhebt jedoch gegen diese Verletzung der Neutralität Dänemarks ihren ernsten Einspruch."

IV.

AFTER INVASION, TERRORIZATION, ECONOMIC SPOLIATION ETC.

During all the years of oppression the Germans committed acts of terror against the population, a terror which increased in extent as the collapse drew nearer. The largest and most painful terror actions were the disarming of the Danish Army and Navy on 29th August, 1943, the deportation of certain groups of the population, as the Communists and the Jews, and the arrest and the deportation to Germany of a great part of the Danish Police on 19th September, 1944. After the arrest of the police the Danish population was at the mercy of the Germans and it was only owing to the discipline and the solidarity of the people that peace and quiet was maintained in the country.

The number of Danish citizens who lost their lives as a result of the German occupation total 3006, including 1281 sailors, 797 killed by clearing murders, shooting incidents, and Schalburgtage (sabotage instituted by the Germans for terror purposes), 450 who died in German concentra-

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tion camps, 113 executed after German court-martial, 13 killed on 9th April, 1940, 11 killed at the bombardment of Burmeister & Wain on 27th January, 1943, 26 killed on 29th August, 1943, the explosion catastrophe at the harbour of Aarhus on 4th July, 1944 claimed 28 victims, the bombardment of the Gestapo head quarter at Aarhus on 31st October, 1944 also 28, the bombardment of the Gestapo head quarters at Copenhagen on 21st March, 1945, 143 victims, the bombardment of the Gestapo head quarters at Odense on 17th April, 1945, 8 victims, and otherwise killed as a result of bombardment or similar actions 108. These painful losses and privations the Danish State is now trying to remedy by compensations to the victims of the occupation period.

As to the acts of terrorization the chief police officer at the investigation department of the Copenhagen police has stated the following in a report of August 28, 1945:

"I consider that it has been established through the preliminary examinations of the below mentioned representatives of the German occupation authorities in Denmark,
the former German "Reichsbevollmächtigte" in Denmark
Dr. Werner Best,
the former German Police General in Denmark,
Günther Pancke, and
the former head of the German Security Police in Denmark,
Otto Bovensiepen,
that the German authorities, in Germany as well as in Denmark, have committed crimes in Denmark of the categories mentioned below, which might be brought before the International Military Tribunal for major war criminals:

A. Deportations.
B. Counter Terrorism,
C. Torture.

A. Deportations.

With regard to deportations, besides a number of individuals, the following 3 categories are involved:

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1. Communists.
2. Jews.
3. The Danish Police.

A. 1. Communists.

The deportation of the Communists, who were already interned, took place on October 2nd, 1943, in the period when the Germans had declared a state of military emergency, having deposed the Danish Government and disarmed the Danish armed forces. The German army general, von Hanneken, was therefore the highest authority responsible for everything that happened in this country. About this action Dr.Best has stated that it was taken on the initiative of circles in Berlin without his knowing for certain which persons were at the back of it, but he was of the opinion that it was persons within the "Reichssicherheitshauptamt", of which Dr.Kaltenbrunner was in charge at the time. Best states that he himself had had no share in the deportation of the Communists and that he even protested against it. When the action took place he did not act in his official capacity on account of the state of military emergency. The action itself is said to have been in charge of the then head of the German Security Police, Dr.Mildner. Neither Pancke nor Bovensiepen were in Denmark when the Communists were deported.

A.2. Jews.

The rounding up of the jews took place in the night between 1st and 2nd October, 1943, and their deportation followed immediately. About the action against the jews Dr.Best explains also that this was planned by circles in Berlin. Without knowing just which persons caused the action, he believes that it was those in charge in "Reichssicherheitshauptamt" and the Party itself, and he mentions especially Rosenberg. Also this action took place during the state of military emergency and while Dr.Best did not function. It was also in this case Dr.Mildner who was in charge of the action itself. As stated above neither Pancke nor Bovensiepen were in Denmark at the time.

A.3. The Danish Police.

The deportation of the Danish police took place on September 19th, 1944. About this Pancke has stated that he and General von Hanneken agreed that the Danish police constituted a considerable danger for the occupation

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power in case of invasion. These two therefore planned between them that the police should be disarmed, and that part of the police force should be deported. Pancke submitted the plan to Himmler through his adjutant, Graurock, who went to Berlin and from this place got into connection with Himmler in the latter's headquarters per telewriter. Himmler thereafter gave a written consent to the plan and stated in his letter, that Hitler had agreed to the plan. Bovensiepen admits that his advice was sought about the outlines of the plan. Without having been previously consulted Dr.Best was, according to Pancke's statement informed of the plan on September 12th, when Himmler's written agreement to the plan had arrived - Best however so far denies any knowledge of the plan before it was carried out. The action was in charge of Pancke and Bovensiepen, who had negotiated with Kaltenbrunner and Möller from "Reichssicherheits-hauptamt", and assistance was rendered by the armed forces in accordance with an arrangement with von Hanneken.

B. Counter Terrorism.

Pancke and Bovensiepen have in almost identical statements explained that in the autumn of 1943, before Pancke and Bovensiepen were transferred to Denmark, Hitler and Himmler with the consent of Kaltenbrunner had ordered that counter terrorism should be commenced in Denmark to combat sabotage and murders of members of the occupation forces or pro-German Danes. The counter terrorism should partly consist of retaliatory and deterrent murders partly of blasting and other destruction of Danish property. The counter terrorism was to be in charge of the then head of the German Security Police in Denmark, Dr. Mildner. On 1st November, 1943, when a regular German Police force was established, Pancke took over his post in Denmark and assumed thereby the supreme responsibility for all the German police in Denmark. As the resistance against the occupation power did not decrease during the last months of 1943, von Hanneken, Best and Pancke were summoned to a conference at Hitler's headquarters where, besides Hitler, Himmler, Kaltenbrunner, and the generals Keitel, Jodl, Schmundt and Scherff, and von Sonnleithner from the German Foreign Office presumably were present. Having expressed his dissatisfaction with the state of affaires in Denmark, Hitler ordered a new distinctly and intensified counter terror in Denmark, and at a later

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meeting between Pancke and Himmler the latter enjoined this order on Pancke.

When they returned to Denmark Hitler's order was passed on to Bovensiepen for execution and during the following period the German police, partly with the assistance of Danes, brought about a comprehensive counter terrorism, whereby many Danes were murdered and many Danish properties were destroyed. The objects of the counter terrorism were selected by Best, Pancke and Bovensiepen jointly - Best denies however to have taken part. As assistance in the actual execution of the counter terrorism a small group of particularly suited Germans were summoned to Denmark. The group was to begin with in charge of Obersturmbannführer Schwerdt (fictitious name Peter Schäffer) and later Hauptsturmbannführer Issel (fictitious name Wandenburg) from Skorzenis Section of "Reichssicherheitshauptamt" in Berlin.

C. Torture.

According to the evidence of numerous Danes the German police and its Danish assistants have made use of torture of a particularly outrageous nature against a large number of Danish victims who had been arrested by the German police. Pancke denies having had any knowledge of the torture, but Bovensiepen has admitted that a standing order from the supreme headquarters of the German police directs that torture should be used for the eliciting of certain facts, and Bovensiepen admits that in two cases he has himself ordered the use of torture in Denmark, viz. against Professor Mogens Fog and Lt.Col. Ejnar Tiemroth, and that he has otherwise passed on the order about torture to the divisional head in the German Security Police, Dr.Hoffmann. Best has stated, that, in his position, he had no authority to prevent torture."

During the occupation the country was being exploited at a steadily increasing rate. This may be best illustrated by the development of the Expenditure of the German Armed Forces (I) and of the variations of the Clearing balance (II).

I.

The Expenditure in Denmark of the German Armed Forces.

When the German army invaded Denmark it declared that it would make no demands for supplies, but would cause all the requisite supplies to be sent up from Germany. The neces-

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sary expenditure for wages payable to the military forces, military constructions etc. would be paid in German emergency money ("Reichskreditkassenscheine"), which was to be redeemed by Danish banks. When "Danmarks Nationalbank" protested against the circulation of foreign notes in Denmark, the German authorities withdrew the "Reichskreditkassenscheine" and demanded that an account (the "Wehrmacht"-account) should be opened with "Danmarks Nationalbank", at the same time they pledged themselves to draw only such amounts as were necessary for paying the soldiers etc. This undertaking was not complied with and particularly as the surrender approached the German army drew large amounts which were distributed both among members of the armed forces and among German civilians.

On the "Wehrmacht"-account the following amounts were drawn:

1940	a monthly	average	of	43	mill.	Kr.
1941	-	-	-	37	-	-
1942	-	-	-	39	-	-
1943	-	-	-	83	-	-
1944	-	-	-	157	-	-
Jan.-April 1945	-	-	-	187	-	-

During the first five days of May, 1945, 65 mill.Kr. were drawn.

The total amount drawn on the account was abt. 4830 mill.Kr.

The heavy increase in "Wehrmacht" expenditure in 1943, 1944 and 1945 is due partly to the fact that the "Wehrmacht" was no longer able to get its supplies from Germany, partly to the extensive fortification-works started by the "Wehrmacht", partly to lack of discipline, during the last years of the occupation period, within the German Commissariat and other agencies responsible for the control of expenditure. Therefore abuses took place.

Danish authorities continually lodged protests in Copenhagen and in Berlin, but although the "Wehrmacht" was compelled through the civil authorities to submit to Danish

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price control it did not prove possible in practice to carry out such control. There was especially no possibility of controlling the use made of the large amounts drawn in cash.

II.

The Clearing Balance.

From the 9th of April, 1940 and throughout the war every effort was made by the Danish authorities to counteract the developments towards an increasing Danish credit balance, but in vain.

Thus the Danish Clearing claims increased as follows:

31st Dec.	1940:	388,8 mill.Kr.
- -	1941:	784.4 - -
- -	1942:	1,062.2 - -
- -	1943:	1,915.8 - -
- -	1944:	2,694.6 - -
30th Apr.	1945:	2,900.0 - -

As German plunder and looting (in a wider sense) in Denmark may be mentioned the German seizure and removal on the 29th of August, 1943, of all supplies belonging to the Danish Army and Navy, consisting of lorries, horses and other means of transportation, fixtures, furniture, clothing and other effects to a total amount of 850 mill.Kr. On the other hand the Danish authorities are under the impression that no looting has taken place in respect of privately owned financial items.

The Danish Government intend shortly, through the proper channels, to put forward war reparation claims to an amount of abt. 11,600 mill.Kr.

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